

## HAWAIIAN SUGAR COMPANY REPORTS MILLION PROFITS

Dividends Paid On Last Year's Business Total More Than Million Dollars

### SINKING FUND INCREASED LARGELY, SAYS TREASURER

Manager Baldwin Points To Weather Conditions As Having Been Unfavorable

Hawaiian Sugar Company's annual report has been mailed to stockholders of the company from the offices of Alexander & Baldwin, agents, in advance of the annual meeting of shareholders to be held Wednesday morning. The report shows profits for the year 1916 of \$1,189,200.16 out of which dividends of \$1,050,000 were paid. The profit and loss balance carried forward was increased by \$139,200.16 to \$831,849.13. Treasurer Waterhouse reports an increase in the sinking fund from \$483,780.74 to \$562,483.76. B. D. Baldwin, manager, reports on plantation conditions as follows:

"The past year has not been a favorable one for growing crops at Makaweli. A careful study of the temperature and rainfall records will show, that although the average mean temperature on the plantation for the year was not so very far below the average for twelve years, yet the maximum temperature for the best growing months from April to September was far below the average. Also, a glance at the rainfall records will show, that during the six months of best growing weather, as already mentioned, between April and September, the rainfall was unusually light, and out of a total of 27.04 inches for the year at the office station, 23.21 inches of this rainfall fell during the first three and last three months of the year, or the winter months when the weather is cold and no benefits are gained by a heavy rainfall.

**Drought Effects Felt**  
"As a matter of interest, the corresponding figures of the stations at camp two and camp seven are submitted. At the former, out of a total rainfall of 33.02 inches, 27.61 inches fell during the first three and last three months of the year. The lee side of the plantation suffered the most, and at camp seven station out of a total rainfall of 28.23 inches, 26.79 inches fell during the winter months, and there was only 1.44 inches of rainfall during the six months between April and September.

"This weather has affected our fields. The individual sticks of cane have not reached their usual length. I understand, however, that this condition is quite general throughout the Islands this year.

"Tasseling has been very light this year, and the fields to harvest for the coming crop are still growing. Due to this fact it is possible, that some of the fields may eventually reach their usual growth.

"During the early months of the year the leaf-hoppers were quite severe in some of the fields of young plant, and helped check its growth to some extent. The rats also did not suffer from their attacks. Other pests have not been harmful.

### Difficulties During Year

"There were many difficulties to overcome while harvesting and milling the 1916 crop. The severe storms in January, 1916, did an enormous amount of damage to the fluming and railroad systems, and it was especially difficult harvesting the Gay & Robinson valley fields, and twice, the fluming systems in the west and east Kapaun valleys were washed out by floods. The loss of four miles of fluming boxes which went out to sea, and the serious delay in harvesting operations have been very costly while taking off the Gay & Robinson crop.

"The time thus lost made it impossible for us to finish grinding until well into September, 1916. The last fields were harvested too late and therefore fell off in their yields, thus the crop did not come up to the estimate submitted in my last annual report.

"The harvesting and milling of this crop commenced on December 2, 1915 and continued until September 10, 1916. The total estimate for the combined crops of Gay & Robinson and the Hawaiian Sugar Company was 29,634.75 tons of sugar, but as already stated, the final out-turn of the crop was short of the estimate, and only a total of 22,998.1875 tons of sugar was produced from both crops. The Hawaiian Sugar Company being 1,101.32 tons of sugar short, and Gay & Robinson 625.3125 tons short of the original figures submitted.

"Low juices, stormy weather and prolonged grinding season, were principally responsible for reduced yields."

### Prospects Fair For 1917

The report states that 4501.96 acres of cane were harvested including 1,094.50 of the Gay & Robinson fields. The sucrose in the cane averaged 14.57, a low mark equalled only once by the plantation in the crop of 1913. It required 7.652 tons of cane to produce a ton of sugar. Regarding the 1917 crop, Manager Baldwin reports:

"As stated in the beginning of this report, there was very unfavorable growing weather for crops during the past year. Both the temperature and rainfall during the best growing months for this crop were not beneficial for sugar cane, and this crop has received quite a check in its growth due mostly to cold weather. As stated in another part of this report, the tasseling of the majority of the fields for this crop has been light,

## EXPERT WRITES ON SUGAR INDUSTRY

Valuable Book By George M. Rolph Being Distributed By Crockett Refinery

"Something About Sugar" is the title of an interesting, instructive and valuable book, written by George M. Rolph, manager of the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company at Crockett, California, which has just been published, and is being distributed now in the Islands by the refinery company.

It is a volume that will fill a long felt want in the industry and in educational circles for it covers in a comprehensive and simple manner the history, growth, manufacture and distribution of sugar throughout the world. Local sugar men are enthusiastic in their praise of the book and the thoroughness with which the author has handled the subject.

Mr. Rolph, it is understood, was prompted to take up the work of writing "Something About Sugar" by the constant requests from educational institutions for information on the sugar industry. He has been engaged more than four years actively gathering material for the book and has set forth its facts in a manner that makes the volume at once a text book on the subject of sugar and an authority for consultation. The work is dedicated to R. P. Risher.

The book contains 341 pages and is profusely illustrated. It is from the press of John J. Newberry, San Francisco, and at present is being distributed by the California and Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company.

Educational institutions throughout the country, it is understood, will be furnished with copies of the book. Hawaii occupies so small a place in the volume both in picture and in print for Mr. Rolph has drawn largely on island plantations and the Crockett refinery for examples of model methods of growth and manufacture.

"Sugar is nothing more nor less than concentrated sunshine," writes Mr. Rolph on the title page of the volume and in a foreword to the reader he adds, "The purpose of this book is to tell in simple language 'Something About Sugar.' It gives a brief history of the commodity and its production in different parts of the world, and seeks to show, for the information, especially of the layman and the pupil in school, the various steps by which sugar from cane and beets is prepared for the consumer."

The volume is divided into two parts, the first treating of the growth, manufacture and distribution of sugar and the second relating the history of the industry. More than one hundred and fifty full page illustrations are contained in the book.

The growing of sugar cane and the manufacture of raw sugar from cane are considered first by the author. Transportation, the refining of raw sugar and marketing of the finished product are then discussed, followed by a complete explanation of the process of best sugar growth and manufacture.

The second part of the book reviews the early history of sugar, the beet sugar industry in Europe and the United States and similar histories of sugar in every important cane growing country in the world.

which is encouraging, as further growth is possible, and the fields may yet yield better than anticipated. "The cultivation of other varieties of cane has, as stated in my last report, received my attention. The policy has been adopted of extending these varieties of cane to take the place of Lahaina, especially on the windward side of the plantation. Lahaina cane still grows well on the lee side of the plantation, and in most of the fields on that side there is no sign of any trouble with Lahaina cane."

Manager Baldwin conservatively estimates the tonnage of the 1917 crop at 17,812 tons for Hawaiian Sugar Company and 6426 for Gay & Robinson, a total of 24,238. The total acreage of the crop is 4301.22 acres of which 1904 acres compose the Gay & Robinson area.

**Lahaina Being Replaced**  
For the 1918 crop, the company acreage is 2613 acres, of which 807 acres of plant cane and 2636 ratoon fields the Gay & Robinson area for this crop is 1114 acres a grand total of 3527. Of the 1918 crop the report states:

"The planting for the above crop was started as usual, and continued slowly while the harvesting was going on from April 10, 1916, to the end of the grinding season; top seed being used, both from Lahaina and Demerara 1135 cane for planting. During the season parts of fields of Demerara 1135 and H 109 were cut for seed, and he planting for this crop was finished on October 27, 1916. Out of a total of 807.91 acres planted for the crop, 602.04 acres are of other varieties from Lahaina. As already stated in another part of this report, this policy will continue, and the cultivation of new and more promising varieties of cane will be extended from year to year.

"The young cane for this crop promises well, and with good growing weather there will be some good growth for the next harvesting season. So far, pests have not been bothersome to the young cane, but the cold weather during December and January has affected its growth; and it will not make much headway until the second growing season sets in."

Figures are submitted in the report as to the areas that will be planted and the yield for the 1919 crop as follows: plant cane, 856 acres; ratoons, 1918 acres, and Gay & Robinson, 854 acres of which about 200 will be plant cane. The total area for the 1919 crop is expected to be 3828 acres.

## MARKETING DIVISION BENEFITING FARMERS

Superintendent Longley In Report Says Sales Have Greatly Increased and are Reaping Profits Through Handing of Their Produce By His Department; Cash Working Fund Is Badly Needed

The territorial marketing division is doing a work of great benefit to the farmers of the Territory, according to the report of Superintendent A. T. Longley for the period of from July 1, 1915, to December 31, 1916. Sales of produce by the division have greatly increased, being much more than double those of the preceding eighteen months, while the number of consignors to the salesrooms of the division has grown to more than 400.

Superintendent Longley thinks still better results could be obtained in the future than in the past if the facilities of the division were increased. The revolving fund set aside by the last legislature is inadequate, he says. The division should have a cash working fund to pay off small producers promptly when their produce is sold to reliable parties on time.

Mr. Longley also recommends that there should be demonstration agents on the different islands to give advice as to what crops to grow, how to combat pests and diseases, how to grade, pack and ship and to keep growers posted on the condition of the market.

The report is in full as follows:

"During the past eighteen months the sales of the division were \$189,860.82, an increase of \$131,803.99 over the first eighteen months of the biennial period 1913-1915, when the division was first put under the supervision of the Hawaii experiment station. This large increase in two years seems to indicate that the division is appreciated by the producers of the Territory. The number of consignors has gradually increased to about four hundred.

**Consignments**  
The number of consignments received during the past eighteen months was 6874, an average of more than nineteen a day. The number received in the first eighteen months of the preceding biennial period was 1459. These consignments included shipments of nearly all the products of the islands, with the exception of sugar, and the consignors were of many nationalities—a large percentage being Hawaiian. The general condition of the produce coming to the Honolulu market has gradually improved, but, to get the best prices for their produce, most of the farmers will have to pay more attention to the grading and packing. The division finds it hard to get farmers to follow written instructions on matters of grading and packing, and for this reason there should be demonstration agents, either connected or working in cooperation with the division, whose business it would be to visit the farms and show the producers the best methods for the different lines of produce.

**Buildings**  
The new building on Maunakea Street, near Queen, which was provided for by the legislature of 1915, was completed in December of that year, and the division occupied it at once, moving from the rented quarters on Nuuanu and Queen Streets. The facilities for handling island shipments are now very good, except for dressed meats, but at times the floor space in the salesroom is crowded. If the amount of produce handled increases at the rate it has in the past year, the present building will not be large enough, especially if a cold storage plant is installed. Although the appropriation made by the last legislature was intended to cover a small refrigeration plant, this could not be installed, due to the high cost of the building itself.

"In spite of the fact that the location of the building is off the beaten trail of small consumers and Maunakea Street has been shown to get full of holes, the division is gradually working up a steady trade for its retail departments. The extension of Smith Street, from King to Queen, would make the market much more easy of access.

"Due to the necessity of putting the sausage kitchen in the space set aside for the garage, the trucks have to be stored in the main building over night, which causes a great deal of inconvenience. As the portion of the lot between the building and Smith Street is lower than the street, the storm water stands in pools. The lot should be properly graded and paved.

"The small fumigation room in the building has been of great service in saving losses, through weevils, to the producers of beans and corn. There is now plenty of office room, and much better work can be done than was possible in the cramped quarters of the old building.

**Market News**  
"To the weekly market quotation sheet, which the division has circulated among the producers of the Territory for the past three years, has been added a market letter giving timely information on the condition of the market on the different articles of produce. The list of requests to be placed on the mailing list to receive this weekly circular is increasing monthly. In addition to the two hundred copies mailed to farmers direct, several of the papers throughout the Territory print the circular in full; thus farmers are kept well posted on the condition of the market as the weekly quotations will permit.

**Shipping Packages**  
During the past year depots for crates and other shipping material have been established on Maui and Hawaii, one at the Haiku demonstration farm and the other at the Glenwood experiment station. At these depots shippers can secure suitable crates and other containers for their produce at cost price. These depots will be increased in number and a greater variety of packing material will be made available to the producers of the Territory.

**Cold Storage Plant**  
As the small producers now realize the benefits to be derived from home

slaughtered meats, shipped to Honolulu in cold storage, the consignments of dressed meats are increasing rapidly. In order to care for these dressed meat consignments to the best advantage of the producer, and with the least expense and trouble to the division, a cold storage plant that would hold about fifty carcasses of beef should be installed at the division. This would save a great deal of time now necessarily lost in taking customers to the rented liveryhouses to make sales. With the present system of rented storage rooms, so far from the division, it is also difficult to keep track of the stock on hand.

**Retail Departments**  
"Due to the fact that the division was having considerable trouble in getting the market price for produce, retail departments for meats and vegetables were opened June 1, 1916. These departments have been a valuable addition to the selling facilities of the division in that they present at the producers from the dealers and at the same time, allow the sale of produce at reasonable rates to consumers. Before these retail departments were established, it often happened that meat and produce could not be sold to dealers at any price. Now, if dealers will not buy, the goods are turned over to the retail departments for sale direct to consumers.

"All goods turned over to the retail department are sold at the wholesale price and then resold at an advance to cover the cost of operation. Having retail departments to which a whole unit can be charged saves a great deal of bookkeeping which was necessary when making small sales direct from consignments.

"The retail meat department, which showed a loss the first three months of its operation, is now paying expenses. This department was started at the request of several of the largest dressed meat consignors who recognized the protection it would afford them. As the division did not have the funds with which to buy all the equipment necessary, part of it was installed by a consignors to whom is paid a very nominal rental. To the retail meat business a sausage kitchen has been added where all the rough ends of meat, not needed for the retail trade, are converted into sausage.

"The sales of this department have averaged \$4308.38 a month since it was established, and are increasing.

**Delivery**  
"The delivery service of the division is increasing, and in order to get best results a wider delivery must be instituted. The Menomene truck, purchased from an allotment of the conservation committee in November 1914, is still giving good service, and the Ford touring car, which was purchased by the division for work in connection with the shipment of pineapples and other outside work, has been converted into a light delivery truck. The division is again in need of a light passenger machine for soliciting at the army posts and visiting consignors around the islands.

**Revolving Fund**  
The present revolving fund set aside for the use of the division by the last legislature, is not at all adequate or satisfactory, owing to the difficulty in making it serve the purpose for which it was requested. What the marketing division needs, more than any one thing, is a cash working fund, one that can be readily used to pay off small producers promptly when their produce is sold to reliable parties on time. A fund of \$15,000.00 should be placed to the credit of the superintendent for such purposes as are necessary in the running of the business, at the superintendent's disposal, for the proper handling of these funds.

"The kind of fund would do more to build up the agricultural produce business of these islands than any other one thing. The farmer needs his money promptly, and if he is to sell at the best prices he is not able to demand spot cash.

"A large part of the present revolving fund is moving very slowly. These crates are being carried as an inventory. If an additional \$5000 could be added to the present fund, and the whole made available for conducting the business along business lines, it is probable that the institution could be made self-supporting within two years by slightly increasing the marketing charge.

**San Francisco Branch**  
"Due to the apparent need for a mainland market for pineapples of small growers, who could not get enough for them to cover the cost of production, the division established a branch in San Francisco, July 1, 1915, and the superintendent made a trip as far east as Chicago to look into the market for fresh Hawaiian pineapples. It was found that there were good prospects of selling large quantities of fresh pineapples on the Pacific Coast if they could be landed there in good condition, but that the markets east of the Rockies could not be reached with profit by local growers, due to the high cost of freight and the prevalence of the Florida and West India fruit, which could be sold much cheaper.

"The returns on the first shipment to the mainland showed fair profits, but later in the season very poor returns were received, often not enough to cover cost of crates and freight. This heavy loss was caused principally by the poor condition in which the fruit was received on the Coast, but due to the fact that the division was not kept informed as to the condition upon arrival and the state of the market, large shipments were made where small or no shipments at all would have been better. On February 28, 1916, the manager resigned, and it was found that the San Francisco

## Record of Shipments Received At Honolulu From Other Islands

Item—	Hawaii	Maui	Molokai	Kauai	Total
Cattle, head	1	0	0	0	1
Cattle, head	101	44	0	0	145
Pigs, head	2	51	0	0	53
Pigs, crates	3	4	1	0	8
Chickens, crates	36	23	5	0	64
Beefs, quarters	36	0	0	0	36
Veal, halves	1	0	0	0	1
Hides, bundles	154	0	34	0	188
Eggs, crates	7	0	0	0	7
Corn, bags	367	0	0	0	367
Peas, bags	10	17	0	0	27
Tomatoes, cases	8	0	0	0	8
Potatoes, cases	0	23	0	16	39
Beans, bags	0	12	0	0	12
Awa, bags	303	0	0	0	303
Taro, bags	45	0	0	90	135
Coconuts, bags	0	0	20	0	20
Bananas	82	0	0	0	82
Oranges, cases	1	0	0	0	1
Coffee, sacks	1905	0	0	0	1905
Rice, bags	0	0	484	0	484
Rice, paddy bags	0	0	248	0	248
Charcoal, bags	0	60	0	0	60
Miscellaneous	39	0	0	0	39
Molasses feed, sacks	0	0	40	0	40
Stoneware, drums	0	0	4	0	4
Cabbage, sacks	0	35	0	0	35
Wine, barrels	0	10	0	0	10
Tobacco, barrels	6	0	0	0	6
Ginger, sacks	3	0	0	0	3
Watermelons, cases	18	0	0	0	18
Watermelons, barrels	4	0	0	0	4
Pears, cases	8	0	0	0	8
Pears, barrels	6	0	0	0	6

branch had a deficit of approximately \$2500, not counting the allotment of \$200 a month from territorial funds. In order to make this sum good to creditors, it was necessary to hold up returns on produce sold. From March 30 to July the San Francisco branch was allowed only \$100 per month, but since August the shipments to the mainland have gone on a consignment, or a direct sale basis. Shipments made to San Francisco have included pineapples, bananas, taro, beans, coconuts and potatoes. Beans, coconuts, and honey showed best returns. The total net sales of the San Francisco branch for the period were \$20,036.35.

"As the business of the division increases more letters are written to producers instructing them in methods of harvesting, grading, packing and shipping. A small percentage of the producers can be reached by correspondence with good results, but by far the greater number cannot.

"There should be county demonstration agents on the different islands whose business it would be to visit the producers' farms and give advice as to what crops to grow, how to combat diseases and pests, how to grade, pack and ship, and to keep them posted on the condition of the market. They should keep a record of the amount of crops being planted, and where they will be marketed. They should also keep the hands at some centrally located place, shipping packages for such produce as is grown in their districts. If such agents were provided for, they could act for all the government institutions, whether territorial or federal, working for the best interest of the small farmer in the Territory.

**Employees**  
When the division was first started, the employees had little or no experience in the produce commission business and it has taken some time to overcome the troubles which arose from inexperience. At the present time, however, the division has a competent lot of men working for the interest of the small farmer. Complaints, which were numerous at the beginning, are very rare now. These men, all of whom receive comparatively small salaries, have assisted the division to raise needed cash as working capital on their personal security, which shows their loyalty to the work.

**Written Instructions**  
In order that the routine work of the division may be done in a prompt and uniform manner, there is now in process of preparation a code of written standard practice instructions. This code will be of great service to new employees and should minimize mistakes.

**The Branch**  
During the past year it has been suggested by different individuals and organizations in Hilo that a branch of the division be established there to act as a clearing house for produce raised in that section. It is probable that such a branch would be of great assistance to both the producers and consumers of Hilo, as well as to the division in Honolulu. The people interested in the establishment of this branch have been advised to take the matter up direct with the legislature, and no allowance is made for its maintenance in the appropriations requested by the division.

**Sales, Receipts and Expenses**  
The sales, receipts and expenses of the division for the period are as follows:

Sales  
Consignment sales (Local) \$121,889.48  
Consignment sales (Mainland) 20,036.35  
Crates 7,169.07  
Retail merchandise, seeds and vegetables 36,230.85  
Retail butcher, merchandise sales 2,840.47  
Total \$199,065.82

The sales of the retail department, including purchased merchandise and goods sold from consignments, are as follows:

Retail vegetables, seeds and merchandise 36,230.85  
Purchased merchandise 10,609.09  
Consigned produce 46,939.94  
Retail butcher department, purchased merchandise 2,340.47  
Consigned meats 27,818.30  
Total \$133,938.78

**Receipts**  
Territory of Hawaii 24,000.00  
United States experiment station 1,248.00  
Marketing charges and other earnings 8,939.80  
Total \$34,187.80

**Expenditures and Outstanding Bills**  
Salaries 12,414.88  
Auto, Ford 2,606.47  
Auto, Ford 2,606.47  
Office expense 1,310.59  
San Francisco branch 1,945.98  
Auto expense 1,892.57  
General expense 1,683.37  
Furniture and fixtures 918.99  
Traveling expenses 355.79  
Consignment expense 429.84  
Postages 97.26  
Advertising 172.29  
Food 85.54  
Refunds 64.03  
Miscellaneous expenses 57.69  
Total \$34,635.50

"The expense of marketing produce was twelve and one-eighth cents on the dollar. The automobile, and furniture and fixture items are not included as items of expense.

**Balance**  
The balance of the territorial appropriation to June 30 is \$5901.40, and the experiment station expects to assist the work to the equivalent of \$2500. With these funds, and the earnings from the marketing charges and commission, which should amount to over \$500 a month, it is expected that all expenses can be paid and no deficit shown at the close of the biennial period. A copy of the balance sheet as of December 31, 1916, is enclosed herewith.

**Appropriations Requested**  
Appropriations by the legislature for the following items are considered necessary for the best interests of the work during the next biennial period, and are respectfully recommended: Salaries, wages and expenses \$24,000.00  
Additional cash revolving fund 7,500.00  
Refrigerating plant and fixtures 7,500.00  
Garage, and paying back yard 600.00  
Total \$39,600.00

"The appropriation recommended for salaries, wages and expenses is the same as for the present biennial period, and should cover all fixed expenses in connection with the division at Honolulu. The revolving fund is not now available for the purposes for which it is most needed, that is, paying consignors when their goods are sold to reliable parties on credit. The small producer generally needs his returns promptly, and often falls into the hands of the speculator who buys his goods for cash at much less than the market price.

If some arrangement could be made whereby the revolving fund could be placed to the credit of the division in a local bank, so that payments could be made in full, as soon as the produce is sold, or certainly not later than the fifteenth of the following month, it would be of great assistance in making the division a success. If the request for this item is granted, it is hoped that the money can be made available at once.

"A cold storage system was included in the request for the building appropriation at the last session of the legislature, but owing to the cost of the building, no money was left for installing the refrigerating plant. Such a plant could be made to pay for itself within a short time from cold storage charges.

"The Ewa end of the ground floor of the warehouse on Queen Street, between Maunakea and Smith Streets, which belongs to the Territory and is now leased to C. Brewer & Company until 1927, would be the most convenient location for the refrigerating plant. If this could be secured, an addition to the present building would probably be necessary.

"As the portion of the building which was originally set aside as a garage is now used as a sausage kitchen, the division has no garage in which to keep its trucks over night. A garage is needed which will house at least three machines.

"Due to shortage of funds, the back yard of the division was never properly graded or paved. During rainy weather considerable inconvenience is caused by standing water."

**BEWARE OF COLDS.**  
Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all children should be kept warm and dry, and nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## FORD ALREADY AT WORK ON PLAN FOR CARNIVAL OF 1918

Thanks Bishop Estate For Making Possible Pan-Pacific Building This Year

### WANTS AALA PARK RIGHTS FOR NEXT YEAR'S FESTIVAL

Says He Has Scheme For One Monster Pageant of Pan-Pacific Nations

Although the 1917 Carnival is over, Alexander Hume Ford, who worked so industriously to make it a success, has still many plans in hand for the furtherance of the Pan-Pacific idea. Following is a graphic outline of the future plans of the indomitable Ford which he issued yesterday:

"Star like and brilliant in the annals of the 1917 Mid-Pacific Carnival stands out the action of the directors of the Bishop Estate in making possible the Pan-Pacific building and the exhibition in the very heart of the city of the seven oceanic continents. It was in diorama form, I believe, said Ford yesterday, "that this fact should be brought out, and permit me to add that in the ten years I have spent in Hawaii I have ever found the Bishop Estate, through its directors, more than eager to forward any plans for the education of the people that it could possibly assist in all fairness to its trust."

"On thinking over what the Bishop Estate was doing to help, the Pan-Pacific directors made the diorama and exhibit halls entirely free to the public, and so they will remain while the Pan-Pacific pavilion stands. Plans are under way to install during the next few weeks, a splendid government exhibit of stuffed animals, agricultural products and curios from the aboriginal backwoods of Australia, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. The present Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand exhibits are being studied, note book in hand, by hundreds of school children of every race of the Pacific.

"Soon Miss Alexander of Lanikaia will utilize one of the great exhibition halls for an exhibit by Hawaiians of tapa making and mat weaving. Miss Alexander's workers, people making and mat weaving Pan-Pacific pageant. The worthy of a page section themselves."

**On Free Exhibition**  
"The diorama will be on free exhibition for the present, day and evening, and it is interesting to note the interest the Orientals and Hawaiians of both sexes take in them. These people come again and again, then bring their wives and children, thanks to the generosity of the men who enabled us to make this free to the public."

"It may be recalled that the first suggestion that Aala Park be used during Carnival week for a place of entertainment and a Hawaiian and South Sea village came from the Pan-Pacific Club. The plan then was to hold an industrial fair and amusement compound opening Carnival week and extending over a month. Every kind of Hawaiian industry was to be represented, as well as most of the games and amusements of the different Pacific races. The Pan-Pacific Club has once more asked the Carnival directors for this concession for 1918, and has the individual promise